





**REPUBLICAN ROOMS.**  
Washington, Dec. 11, 1856.  
As the subscribers in daily receipt of orders for complete sets and sundry copies of documents and speeches issued by the Republican Association of this city during the late campaign, he deems it proper to state his inability to supply those orders, as previous to the election all documents on hand were gratuitously distributed in sections where thought most needed.

As most of our publications were stereotyped, we propose, for the accommodation of our friends waiting sets, to use the shortness in a bound volume, with the addition of some other matter, which may be considered desirable for future reference and preservation.

Lewis C. Clendenen,  
Sec. Republican Association.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1856.

Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and E, one square south of City Post Office.

### OUR PROSPECTS.

If any of our exchanges see proper to print our Prospectus, we shall be pleased to receive copies of the paper, marked, so that the courtesy may not be overlooked. The Prospectus may be found on our third page.

### TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Collamer, in the Senate, made an able speech on the President's Message.

### THE DEBATE ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We had intended to say something about the President's Message, but it is needless. The debate he now sets up, was put forth in his behalf a year ago, on two occasions, but served only to purpose to quicken public indignation against him. He was tried first by his party, and found wanting. The Cincinnati Convention refused to nominate him, or say, "Well done, good and faithful servant," and the South, whom he had served, deserted him. Afterwards the People pronounced a verdict against him, and a respectable man, suspected of being tainted with his policy, could be elected only by persuading the adhering Democracy of the North that he was no friend to that policy.

Still, he holds and swears by his calumnies against the four hundred thousand citizens who voted against his Party, that the Republicans in both Houses of Congress have felt their duty to expose them and brand them as they deserve.

The general course and tone of the debate on the Message may be understood by the sketch given under our Congressional head. The malignant charges, that the Republicans seek to degrade the South, to violate the equality of the States, to overthrow the Constitution, to abolish Slavery by Federal action in the slave States, to reach this object by burnings and massacres, are effectively refuted, and their authors placed in no enviable light. Southern Senators have publicly thanked him for making them, and attempted to give countenance to them. Will they tell us what effect such representations have on their slave population? Are they not scattering firebrands, arrows, and death? To what are to be attributed the late insurrectionary movements in the slaveholding States, if not to such inflammatory representations? The false charge in this case is a two-edged sword. Do Southern Senators believe that the three hundred and forty thousand citizens who voted for Fremont in the late election, occupy the position assigned them by President Pierce? Then they ought at once to declare their independence of a Union which makes slaves of millions of the nation, and give primary misery to the nation of such incendiaries. If they do not believe so, why give currency to calumnies whose only effect is to inflame bad passions in the South, mislead one portion of its people, and disseminate false and dangerous ideas throughout another portion.

The Republicans have defined their position and purposes in their policy, by their speeches and acts, and they are both constitutional and national.

Meanwhile, we hope the Republican members will not suffer themselves to be put on the defensive. It is well to define clearly their position, and rebuke misrepresentation, but not to be driven to disclaimers and concessions.

Their adversaries are in the wrong—many of them have been guilty of misrepresentation, and Disunion sentiments—many of them are disguised Slavery Propagandists. Put them on the defensive, arraign them at the bar of public opinion, let them answer the grave charges preferred against them.

SECRETARY GUTHRIE'S REPORT.—REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.—We publish only a portion of the report of Secretary Guthrie. The rest of it is devoted to considerations respecting a revision of the Tariff, in which he advises the reduction or removal of duties on wool, salt, &c. Free Trade he believes in, as an abstraction, but while other nations tax our commodities, he seems to think we should tax theirs—in other words, while they are a selfishness enough to tax their consumers, we ought to be foolish enough to tax our consumers. That is the essence of Protection. He takes care to say nothing about the enormous duty on sugar, which has reached so high a price that the poor have hard work to buy a pound, and holds on to the duty on coal and iron: of course, for the duties on sugar, coal, and iron are kept up alone by a combination of the capitalists of Pennsylvania and of Louisiana, and their sympathizers. To strike at the tax on one, is to sin a blow at all.

We may expect to see some project for a revision of the Tariff brought forward, but Party and local interests have had so much to do with them, we venture to say, that we do not anticipate a very wise decision.

### OPERATIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON.

From the Secretary's Report, it appears that this Association published and circulated during the late canvass about 4,000,000 of documents.

Of several speeches, there were printed about 294,000 copies of Sumner's, 218,000 of Colfax's, 136,000 of the Kansas Report, 168,000, &c. The Association still maintains its organization, laboring for the efficiency of the Republican Party, caring more for measures than men.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LECOMPT.—The Washington Star, pretty well informed generally on Cabinet movements, contains the report that Judge Lecompt has been removed, and Mr. Harrison, of Kentucky, appointed in his place.

Mr. CONWAY.—We learn that at a recent annual meeting of the Unitarian Society in this place, the action of a formal meeting, in dismissing Mr. Conway, on account of his sermons on Slavery, in its political and moral aspects, was confirmed by a majority of five votes.

Mr. Conway is a brave, outspoken man, and we regret the decision that terminates his services in this city.

### MR. BUCHANAN AND THE ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT.

We suppose it will not be denied that among the voters for Mr. Buchanan, at the late election, were many persons sincerely opposed to the extension of Slavery, and who were induced to sustain him under the impression that his Administration would rather favor than counteract the policy of making Kansas a free State.

A gentleman, well-versed in the politics of Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania, distinctly stated to us, that to his knowledge, none of the representatives men of the Quakers voted for Mr. Buchanan. Such men have their followers; could they have taken Mr. Buchanan on trust, or had they opportunities for conferring with him?

We know, personally, respectable men, involved at the course of this Kansas, revolted at the idea of extending Slavery, who yet voted for Mr. Buchanan, under the delusion that he would give any encouragement to the Propagandists.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that Mr. Groesbeck, elected to Congress by the Democrats of the second Ohio district, has pledged himself to vote to make Kansas a free State. Such is the position of Mr. Hickman, a Buchanan member of Congress elected from Pennsylvania, if not that of others of his associates. In the 12th district, New York, Mr. Chamberlain, Democratic candidate, in his letter to the voters, says:

"By reference to the proceedings of the convention which nominated me, I discover that allusion was made to the subject of Slavery, and I am glad to say, on this occasion to say that I am now, and always have been, earnestly opposed to the extension of the institution of Slavery."

The editor of the Independent (N. H.) Democrat, says:

"Thousands of men in New Hampshire voted the Buchanan ticket last week, with the solemn vow on their part, that if Mr. Buchanan were elected, they would never vote for him again. Many of those men honestly think Buchanan and his party are going to make a free State of Kansas."

The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer says that the following statements came to him in a shape that commands his belief in their accuracy:

"At an early period of the late canvass, it became apparent to the Democratic party, South and North, that if Mr. Buchanan were elected, he would not repudiate the principles of the Cincinnati Convention, in relation to the extension of Slavery into the free Territories of the Union, he would leave every Northern State, and a free State of Kansas."

The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer says that the following statements came to him in a shape that commands his belief in their accuracy:

"At an early period of the late canvass, it became apparent to the Democratic party, South and North, that if Mr. Buchanan were elected, he would not repudiate the principles of the Cincinnati Convention, in relation to the extension of Slavery into the free Territories of the Union, he would leave every Northern State, and a free State of Kansas."

The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer says that the following statements came to him in a shape that commands his belief in their accuracy:

"At an early period of the late canvass, it became apparent to the Democratic party, South and North, that if Mr. Buchanan were elected, he would not repudiate the principles of the Cincinnati Convention, in relation to the extension of Slavery into the free Territories of the Union, he would leave every Northern State, and a free State of Kansas."

The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer says that the following statements came to him in a shape that commands his belief in their accuracy:

"At an early period of the late canvass, it became apparent to the Democratic party, South and North, that if Mr. Buchanan were elected, he would not repudiate the principles of the Cincinnati Convention, in relation to the extension of Slavery into the free Territories of the Union, he would leave every Northern State, and a free State of Kansas."

The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer says that the following statements came to him in a shape that commands his belief in their accuracy:

"At an early period of the late canvass, it became apparent to the Democratic party, South and North, that if Mr. Buchanan were elected, he would not repudiate the principles of the Cincinnati Convention, in relation to the extension of Slavery into the free Territories of the Union, he would leave every Northern State, and a free State of Kansas."

The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer says that the following statements came to him in a shape that commands his belief in their accuracy:

"At an early period of the late canvass, it became apparent to the Democratic party, South and North, that if Mr. Buchanan were elected, he would not repudiate the principles of the Cincinnati Convention, in relation to the extension of Slavery into the free Territories of the Union, he would leave every Northern State, and a free State of Kansas."

The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer says that the following statements came to him in a shape that commands his belief in their accuracy:

"At an early period of the late canvass, it became apparent to the Democratic party, South and North, that if Mr. Buchanan were elected, he would not repudiate the principles of the Cincinnati Convention, in relation to the extension of Slavery into the free Territories of the Union, he would leave every Northern State, and a free State of Kansas."

The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer says that the following statements came to him in a shape that commands his belief in their accuracy:

"At an early period of the late canvass, it became apparent to the Democratic party, South and North, that if Mr. Buchanan were elected, he would not repudiate the principles of the Cincinnati Convention, in relation to the extension of Slavery into the free Territories of the Union, he would leave every Northern State, and a free State of Kansas."

The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer says that the following statements came to him in a shape that commands his belief in their accuracy:

"At an early period of the late canvass, it became apparent to the Democratic party, South and North, that if Mr. Buchanan were elected, he would not repudiate the principles of the Cincinnati Convention, in relation to the extension of Slavery into the free Territories of the Union, he would leave every Northern State, and a free State of Kansas."

The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer says that the following statements came to him in a shape that commands his belief in their accuracy:

"At an early period of the late canvass, it became apparent to the Democratic party, South and North, that if Mr. Buchanan were elected, he would not repudiate the principles of the Cincinnati Convention, in relation to the extension of Slavery into the free Territories of the Union, he would leave every Northern State, and a free State of Kansas."

The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer says that the following statements came to him in a shape that commands his belief in their accuracy:

"At an early period of the late canvass, it became apparent to the Democratic party, South and North, that if Mr. Buchanan were elected, he would not repudiate the principles of the Cincinnati Convention, in relation to the extension of Slavery into the free Territories of the Union, he would leave every Northern State, and a free State of Kansas."

### THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

We continue, on our fourth page, extracts from the Southern Press, for the purpose of keeping our readers well informed of the ideas and projects occupying the minds of our Southern fellow-countrymen. The topics discussed are, Land Grants to the New States, Foreign Immigration, Southern Philanthropy, Plans for Building up Southern Commerce, the Southern Commercial Convention. The reader will observe that the discussions are generally sectional, never lose sight of the question of political power, and are marked by jealousy of the free States, to which are imputed deeds and purposes of aggression.

Land Grants to New States.—The Richmond Whig assails the policy of granting lands to the new States, and carefully excludes any reference to the fact that the new slaveholding States have shared, equally with the free, the benefits of this policy. By the act of September 4, 1841, a grant of 500,000 acres, for purposes of internal improvement, was made to each of the following States—Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Since then, the bills granting lands for similar purposes have been passed by the free and slave States of the West, so that the assault made on the North-western States, if they monopolized the Federal bounty, is dictated simply by that sectional spirit which characterizes the Southern Press.

If the Western free States have derived more benefit from these grants than the Western slave States, it is owing to the fact, that the free States have used the land for agricultural purposes, while the slave States have used it for the purpose of establishing a "hiring labor" system, or "two-thirds" policy, which the learned philosophers of Richmond assure us is a "failure."

Foreign Immigration.—To this cause chiefly the Whig and several of its associates attribute the rapid growth of the political power of the North. The Southern Press, in reply, says, that the South would have retained its ascendancy in the Federal Council. They insist, therefore, that the laws respecting naturalization be abrogated, or essentially modified, so as to cut off this source of power to the free States, and in this wise policy doubtless they expect to find co-workers among Northern Know Nothings, supposed to be equal to any amount of self-sacrifice.

But the delusion of the Whig in regard to the source of the greater political power of the free States must be dispelled.

In 1790, the slave States, so-called, contained a white population of 1,271,488, the free States, 1,909,976, showing a difference in favor of the latter of 628,488. In 1850, that difference had become 7,108,231. This is owing to foreign immigration? The following concise statement of the results of the Census for 1850 will answer the question:

"There are now 726,450 persons living in slaveholding States who are natives of non-slaveholding States, and 232,112 persons living in non-slaveholding States who are natives of slaveholding States. There are 1,801,297 persons of foreign birth in the non-slaveholding States, and 378,205 in the slaveholding. There are, then, 448,338 natives of non-slaveholding States in slaveholding States, while there are 1,423,092 persons of foreign birth in the non-slaveholding States, giving less than a million more persons residing in non-slaveholding States, who were not born there, than in the slaveholding States, nearly all of which are white inhabitants. The difference is nearly 4,000 in the aggregate, and is not therefore due to this cause."

Fillibustering.—The key to Southern fillibustering, the Richmond Whig finds in the apprehension of political degradation by the numerical superiority of the North. It is not because the Southern People love deeds of violence, or are grasping in their ambition, that they seek the extension of their territory, but because they are anxious to maintain equality with the North. Hence their projects in relation to Texas, California, and the Pacific. The idea at the bottom of all such speculations is, to give to the slave States, as to population, all the acquisitions of territory the South may be able to make will not bring it up to the North. The free States have more than double the white population, not because they have more territory—for they have less—but because their institutions are free. By examining the returns of the Census, we can see that at the late election, it will be found, that the free States have three times more voters than the slave States. No device can remedy this inequality, or prevent its increase. The numerical superiority in the House of Representatives must become greater and greater, should the slave territory of the Union be doubled. The restless managers of Southern politics, who are seeking an equilibrium in the Senate.

By the admission of California, this was destroyed—by the admission of Kansas as a slave State, this may be restored—and then, by means of proposed States in Texas, the Gadsden purchase, Cuba, and Nicaragua, they may be able to balance Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, and California, and put the balance of power in their hands. The limitations on the former are unwritten, but not the less binding; they are precisely such as are imposed on the action of every man, in society or not—the law of Right—the law of Justice. The Sovereign People have no authority, in virtue of any particular State, to subscribe to any foreign treaty, to take away my life, or liberty, or to threaten my life, or liberty, or to deprive me of my property without my consent, or without compensation. Congress, as their agent, has Sovereignty in the Territories, but it has no power not conveyed by the Constitution under which it exists. This Constitution does not give it power to establish Slavery, nor is it implied, under the general grant, which confers authority on it to make all needful rules and regulations concerning the Territory or other property of the United States—for the establishment of Slavery is not needed to the settlement or prosperity of the Territories. Not only has it no power to establish the institution, it is virtually prohibited from doing it, by the Preamble to the Constitution, which declares that the object in forming the Union is to establish justice, and extend the blessings of liberty, and by the article in the Amendments which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. Its sovereignty is restrained not only on this point, but on others. For example, Congress cannot make laws respecting the right of religion, or abridging the right of petition, &c. &c.

Absolute Sovereignty is in God: usurped Sovereignty, claiming to be Absolute, finds its representative in the Czar. Rightful Original Sovereignty is in the People of a Community, but is always limited by the Higher Law—Do Justice as Love Mercy. Derivative Sovereignty is in the Federal Government and the State Governments, restrained in all, not only by the higher law, but by written Constitutions.

To say, therefore, in general terms, that Congress has sovereign power over the Territories, but cannot give legal authority to Slavery therein, is just as reasonable, as to say that Congress has sovereign power over the Territories, but cannot legalize an establishment of Religion, or pass laws prohibiting the right of Disunion and of Petition.

THE CONQUEST OF FINLAND.\*

Across the frozen marches  
The winds of Autumn blow,  
And the flocks of the Winter  
The birds of the North do.

Where the low, grey headlands  
Look over the Baltic brine,  
A dark isle is in the track  
Of England's battle.

No war hath been in the  
The holy angels trim the sails,  
She saileth not for pleasure,  
She saileth not for gain.

But, still, she is for mainland,  
She drops her anchor down,  
Wherever the British cannon  
Rained fire on tower and town.

Outspoke the ancient Amman,  
As he gazed on Heligoland,  
"Why comest thou here, my ship?  
In the track of England's wars?"

"God bless her," said the coast-guard,  
"God bless the ship, I say,  
The holy angels trim the sails,  
That speed her on her way."

"Where'er she drops her anchor,  
The peasant's heart is glad;  
Where'er she spreads her paring sail,  
The fisher's heart is glad."

"Cast washed, water and hamlet  
She visits to rove,  
To roof the shattered cabin,  
And feed the starving poor."

"The sunken boats of sailors,  
The frozen bodies and feet,  
The spoil of lake and shore,  
The good ship brings again."

"And so to Finland's shore,  
The sweet amman is moved,  
As if he heard the voice of  
Then said the gray old Amman,  
"The will of God is done!"

"The will of God is done!"  
The gray old Amman said,  
"By England's love to me!"

"We have heard the iron tread,  
That thundered on our shore;  
But when did kindness find  
The heart of Finland's door?"

"No more from Finland's ramparts  
Shall warning signals ring,  
Nor shall Swedish hear again  
The roll of midnight drum."

"Beside our great Black Eagle  
The Peace of Finland stands,  
And in the mouth of woman  
The sea-bird makes her nest."

"For Finland, looking seaward,  
No coming sail shall scan;  
No coming sail shall scan;  
No coming sail shall scan."

"Then row thy boat, oh, father!  
In peace on lake and bay;  
And the holy bells of Abo  
Around the people play."

"Sit down, old man, together,  
Old wives, in quiet ease;  
Henceforth the Anglo-Saxon  
Is the brother of the Fin!"

equally for trade or fight, at its own expense, and then to loan them to the Northern and Southern States, either on condition that they shall man, officer, and use them, according to the principles of the equality and sovereignty of the States. We are not jesting. Read our fourth page carefully, and you will find that we have not told you the whole.

The Southern Convention.—As to the Convention that is to meet at Savannah on the 15th of this month, there is some difference of opinion in the South. The corporate authorities of Nashville, Tennessee, suspect it of Disunionism or Demagoguism, and refuse to send delegates. The Disunion Governors have been foremost in appointing large delegations. John of the Baltimore Star, says it will probably give sanction to Walker's mission to Central America. The Alexandria Sentinel repels the imputation of political profligacy, but is certainly not sustained in this position by a reference to the acts of the last Convention, to the character of the committee under whose call the ensuing Convention will meet, or to the language of the call itself, which embodies, as we showed a few weeks since, many of the characteristic ideas of the Disunion Party.

For the National Era.

THE CONQUEST OF FINLAND.\*

Across the frozen marches  
The winds of Autumn blow,  
And the flocks of the Winter  
The birds of the North do.

Where the low, grey headlands  
Look over the Baltic brine,  
A dark isle is in the track  
Of England's battle.

No war hath been in the  
The holy angels trim the sails,  
She saileth not for pleasure,  
She saileth not for gain.

But, still, she is for mainland,  
She drops her anchor down,  
Wherever the British cannon  
Rained fire on tower and town.

Outspoke the ancient Amman,  
As he gazed on Heligoland,  
"Why comest thou here, my ship?  
In the track of England's wars?"

"God bless her," said the coast-guard,  
"God bless the ship, I say,  
The holy angels trim the sails,  
That speed her on her way."

"Where'er she drops her anchor,  
The peasant's heart is glad;  
Where'er she spreads her paring sail,  
The fisher's heart is glad."

"Cast washed, water and hamlet  
She visits to rove,  
To roof the shattered cabin,  
And feed the starving poor."

"The sunken boats of sailors,  
The frozen bodies and feet,  
The spoil of lake and shore,  
The good ship brings again."

"And so to Finland's shore,  
The sweet amman is moved,  
As if he heard the voice of  
Then said the gray old Amman,  
"The will of God is done!"

"The will of God is done!"  
The gray old Amman said,  
"By England's love to me!"

"We have heard the iron tread,  
That thundered on our shore;  
But when did kindness find  
The heart of Finland's door?"

"No more from Finland's ramparts  
Shall warning signals ring,  
Nor shall Swedish hear again  
The roll of midnight drum."

"Beside our great Black Eagle  
The Peace of Finland stands,  
And in the mouth of woman  
The sea-bird makes her nest."

"For Finland, looking seaward,  
No coming sail shall scan;  
No coming sail shall scan;  
No coming sail shall scan."

"Then row thy boat, oh, father!  
In peace on lake and bay;  
And the holy bells of Abo  
Around the people play."

"Sit down, old man, together,  
Old wives, in quiet ease;  
Henceforth the Anglo-Saxon  
Is the brother of the Fin!"

"For Finland, looking seaward,  
No coming sail shall scan;  
No coming sail shall scan;  
No coming sail shall scan."

"Then row thy boat, oh, father!  
In peace on lake and bay;  
And the holy bells of Abo  
Around the people play."

"Sit down, old man, together,  
Old wives, in quiet ease;  
Henceforth the Anglo-Saxon  
Is the brother of the Fin!"

"For Finland, looking seaward,  
No coming sail shall scan;  
No coming sail shall scan;  
No coming sail shall scan."

"Then row thy boat, oh, father!  
In peace on lake and bay;  
And the holy bells of Abo  
Around the people play."

"Sit down, old man, together,  
Old wives, in quiet ease;  
Henceforth the Anglo-Saxon  
Is the brother of the Fin!"

"For Finland, looking seaward,  
No coming sail shall scan;  
No coming sail shall scan;  
No coming sail shall scan."

"Then row thy boat, oh, father!  
In peace on lake and bay;  
And the holy bells of Abo  
Around the people play."

### FREE DISCUSSION IN THE SOUTH.

"The Democracy North and South propose to place the Northern and Southern forms of society on an equal footing, and to permit the people to select that which experience and calm discussion shall determine to be best. The Democracy are not afraid to let the people—people are not afraid of the results of free discussion and satisfactory experience."—Richmond Whig.

There is no free discussion in the South, and the Enquirer knows it. There is no freedom of political action, and the Enquirer knows it. Mr. Underwood, a large farmer in Virginia, was driven from the State, because he attended the Convention in Philadelphia that nominated Fremont. A public meeting was called, to take measures for the expulsion of George Hye from Westcott, an old Virginian, for the same offense, but it failed to intimidate him. Capt. Stannard, a commission merchant in Norfolk, attempting to vote for Fremont, was insulted, driven from the polls, and compelled to hide himself till he could leave the State. Thousands of German voters in Baltimore would have voted for Fremont, but fear deterred them. The Fremont voters of North Carolina could not get their names printed in that State. The Germans of New York, who were not permitted to persuade their brethren in Missouri, outside of the city, to form an electoral ticket, on account of Border Ruffianism. Professor Hedrick, a native of North Carolina, and a gentleman of scholarly attainments, was dismissed from his chair in the North Carolina University, insulted by "the Democracy" of which the Enquirer boasts, and constrained to leave the State because he had signed a petition in support of Fremont, and he had voted for Gerrit Smith as their candidate for President. How many votes that gentleman received he could not tell, but probably not over two hundred in all the free States. The position assumed by the supporters of Colonel Fremont were entirely different.

Mr. Wilson stated that he had never entertained an opinion that Congress had power to abolish Slavery within the States. He had never uttered the sentiment that those with whom he acted ever intended to assume or exercise such power. He had read Mr. Spooner's book, but dismissed it as a conclusion. There was a small number of people in the free States who coincided with Gerrit Smith as their candidate for President. How many votes that gentleman received he could not tell, but probably not over two hundred in all the free States. The position assumed by the supporters of Colonel Fremont were entirely different.

Mr. Wilson stated that he had never entertained an opinion that Congress had power to abolish Slavery within the States. He had never uttered the sentiment that those with whom he acted ever intended to assume or exercise such power. He had read Mr. Spooner's book, but dismissed it as a conclusion. There was a small number of people in the free States who coincided with Gerrit Smith as their candidate for President. How many votes that gentleman received he could not tell, but probably not over two hundred in all the free States. The position assumed by the supporters of Colonel Fremont were entirely different.

Mr. Wilson stated that he had never entertained an opinion that Congress had power to abolish Slavery within the States. He had never uttered the sentiment that those with whom he acted ever intended to assume or exercise such power. He had read Mr. Spooner's book, but dismissed it as a conclusion. There was a small number of people in the free States who coincided with Gerrit Smith as their candidate for President. How many votes that gentleman received he could not tell, but probably not over two hundred in all the free States. The position assumed by the supporters of Colonel Fremont were entirely different.

Mr. Wilson stated that he had never entertained an opinion that Congress had power to abolish Slavery within the States. He had never uttered the sentiment that those with whom he acted ever intended to assume or exercise such power. He had read Mr. Spooner's book, but dismissed it as a conclusion. There was a small number of people in the free States who coincided with Gerrit Smith as their candidate for President. How many votes that gentleman received he could not tell, but probably not over two hundred in all the free States. The position assumed by the supporters of Colonel Fremont were entirely different.

Mr. Wilson stated that he had never entertained an opinion that Congress had power to abolish Slavery within the States. He had never uttered the sentiment that those with whom he acted ever intended to assume or exercise such power. He had read Mr. Spooner's book, but dismissed it as a conclusion. There was a small number of people in the free States who coincided with Gerrit Smith as their candidate for President. How many votes that gentleman received he could not tell, but probably not over two hundred in all the free States. The position assumed by the supporters of Colonel Fremont were entirely different.

Mr. Wilson stated that he had never entertained an opinion that Congress had power to abolish Slavery within the States. He had never uttered the sentiment that those with whom he acted ever intended to assume or exercise such power. He had read Mr. Spooner's book, but dismissed it as a conclusion. There was a small number of people in the free States who coincided with Gerrit Smith as their candidate for President. How many votes that gentleman received he could not tell, but probably not over two hundred in all the free States. The position assumed by the supporters of Colonel Fremont were entirely different.

Mr. Wilson stated that he had never entertained an opinion that Congress had power to abolish Slavery within the States. He had never uttered the sentiment that those with whom he acted ever intended to assume or exercise such power. He had read Mr. Spooner's book, but dismissed it as a conclusion. There was a small number of people in the free States who coincided with Gerrit Smith as their candidate for President. How many votes that gentleman received he could not tell, but probably not over two hundred in all the free States. The position assumed by the supporters of Colonel Fremont were entirely different.

Mr. Wilson stated that he had never entertained an opinion that Congress had power to abolish Slavery within the States. He had never uttered the sentiment that those with whom he acted ever intended to assume or exercise such power. He had read Mr. Spooner's book, but dismissed it as a conclusion. There was a small number of people in the free States who coincided with Gerrit Smith as their candidate for President. How many votes that gentleman received he could not tell, but probably not over two hundred in all the free States. The position assumed by the supporters of Colonel Fremont were entirely different.

Mr. Wilson stated that he had never entertained an opinion that Congress had power to abolish Slavery within the States. He had never uttered the sentiment that those with whom he acted ever intended to assume or exercise such power. He had read Mr. Spooner's book, but dismissed it as a conclusion. There was a small number of people in the free States who coincided with Gerrit Smith as their candidate for President. How many votes that gentleman received he



## POLITICAL.

## OFFICIAL RETURNS.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Popular vote. Electoral vote.

Frederick - 37,591 6

Buchanan - 31,391 5

Fillmore - 408

Total - 69,890

## VERMONT.

Frederick - 39,963 6

Buchanan - 10,577

Fillmore - 546

Scattering - 75

Total - 51,161

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Frederick - 108,190 13

Buchanan - 39,240

Fillmore - 19,726

Scattering - 3,006

Total - 170,162

## CONNECTICUT.

Frederick - 42,735 6

Buchanan - 34,995

Fillmore - 2,605

Total - 80,335

## RHODE ISLAND.

Frederick - 11,379 4

Buchanan - 4,712

Fillmore - 1,663

Total - 17,754

## NEW YORK.

Frederick - 275,440 35

Buchanan - 153,314

Fillmore - 124,206

Total - 552,960

## NEW JERSEY.

Frederick - 28,317 7

Buchanan - 17,903

Fillmore - 24,091

Total - 69,311

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Buchanan - 230,500

Frederick - 147,447

Fillmore - 56,891

Total - 434,838

## OHIO.

Frederick - 187,497 23

Buchanan - 170,903

Fillmore - 28,125

Gerrit Smith - 157

Total - 387,237

## INDIANA.

Frederick - 94,456 27

Buchanan - 118,672

Fillmore - 22,386

Total - 235,514

## MICHIGAN.

Frederick - 71,162 4

Buchanan - 52,139

Fillmore - 15,100

Total - 138,401

## ILLINOIS.

Frederick - 96,180 11

Buchanan - 105,344

Fillmore - 37,451

Total - 239,075

## GOVERNOR.

Frederick - 111,372

Buchanan - 106,612

Fillmore - 34,444

Total - 252,428

## WISCONSIN.

Frederick - 66,092 6

Buchanan - 52,139

Fillmore - 27,9

Total - 146,230

## MARYLAND.

Frederick - 47,462 8

Buchanan - 47,462

Fillmore - 281

Total - 95,205

## DELAWARE.

Frederick - 8,003 2,175 306

Buchanan - 1,828

Fillmore - 1,522

Total - 14,848

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Frederick - 46,764 10

Buchanan - 36,609

Fillmore - 38,373

Total - 121,756

## GEORGIA.

Frederick - 56,417 10

Buchanan - 42,352

Fillmore - 9,769

Total - 108,538

## ALABAMA.

Frederick - 44,639 9

Buchanan - 28,562

Fillmore - 75,191

Total - 148,392

## LOUISIANA.

Frederick - 22,164 4

Buchanan - 20,709

Fillmore - 42,873

Total - 85,756

## MISSOURI.

Frederick - 68,160 7

Buchanan - 48,521

Fillmore - 106,681

Total - 223,462

## FLORIDA.

Frederick - 320

Buchanan - 320

Fillmore - 320

Total - 960

## CALIFORNIA.

Frederick - 320

Buchanan - 320

Fillmore - 320

Total - 960

## ARIZONA.

Frederick - 320

Buchanan - 320

Fillmore - 320

Total - 960

## NEVADA.

Frederick - 320

Buchanan - 320

Fillmore - 320

Total - 960

## UTAH.

Frederick - 320

Buchanan - 320

Fillmore - 320

Total - 960

## IDAHO.

Frederick - 320

Buchanan - 320

Fillmore - 320

Total - 960

## MONTANA.

Frederick - 320

Buchanan - 320

Fillmore - 320

Total - 960

## WYOMING.

Frederick - 320

Buchanan - 320

Fillmore - 320

Total - 960

## Republican organization in advance to any candidate.

It seems to be that the gentlemen in New York city, so anxious to make President, would find just now better employment in making Republican voters, so that next time they may be able to count little more than one fifth of the voters of that city.

Governor WISE, at an entertainment given the other day to the Virginia Electors, declared that under no circumstances would he accept a Cabinet appointment—(had he been asked?)—but that Virginia ought to have a place in the Cabinet. Whereupon all the Electors, with three exceptions, signed a paper recommending ex-Governor Floyd to Mr. Buchanan, but the ex-Governor dissenting, the project was abandoned. No matter—the will of Virginia has been announced, and Mr. Buchanan is advised.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer says that Burlingame and Sumner are reported on the list in connection with the non-attendance at Washington—but the truth is, it is the fact that Brooks that keeps them away. Mr. Burlingame has been the first day of the session and has been here ever since, although looking feeble enough—and we deeply regret to learn that the peremptory order of the physician directs Mr. Sumner. But the readers of the Enquirer will never know the truth.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican speaks of what Mr. Brooks may do, and then what Mr. Burlingame would do to return. Would it not be well for the Press to let members of Congress have a little peace, and to abstain from remarks calculated to provoke or resuscitate personal controversies? Let us write ourselves some great deal more to do with such matters than the members of Congress, who are too often provoked to intemperate language or action by the taunts of the Press.

A GOOD Omen.—Mr. Butler, last week, in the course of the debate on the President's Message, denounced the article in the last number of the Edinburgh Review, on the Slavery Question, &amp;c., as the offspring of Republican fanaticism. It was written, he said, in this country—it bore the stamp of a foreigner.

Yes—it was written, said Mr. Benjamin, by a gentleman in New York—he knew who it was, but declined to say.

Mr. Butler wished the American People to note the fact. The Abolitionists, he said, had brought into their service the public Press of Great Britain, and an American was employed through it in vilifying the institutions of the South.

Mr. Benjamin withheld the name for a good reason. The writer is not an Abolitionist, but a native of South Carolina, WILLIAM HENRY HURLBURT. So says the New York Evening Post.

The author of the article on the Political Crisis in the United States, "It is reported," says William Henry Hurlbut, a native of Charleston, but at present residing in this city. He is already known in literary circles as the author of "Gleanings in Europe," a small but brilliant volume on Cuba, and various magazine articles of the kind. He is a graduate of Harvard College, as well as the Divinity and Law schools of Cambridge, Massachusetts; though his experience in other of the professions for which he was thus educated has been brief. During two visits abroad, he has enjoyed the advantages of an intimate acquaintance with the leading men and the public affairs of Europe.

We may add, that the Letters from Cuba, entitled "Gleanings in Europe," which were collected, and re-printed in a distinct form, were those of Mr. Butler will take the first opportunity, in his place in the Senate, to call the American People to note the fact that the Edinburgh Review article is the work of a South Carolinian.

## THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

## THIRD SESSION.

Thursday, December 4, 1856.

The motion to print fifteen thousand extra copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents, was agreed to by yeas 119, aye; nays 119.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said that this motion was always admitted in similar cases. He had always admitted it, and he believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.

He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise. He believed that it was a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri Compromise.



